

Huang 1

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 18 of page 6 to read as follows:

--FIG. 1 illustrates compensation device 10 of the present invention in the case where the ambient temperature is relatively low, and expansion arm 26 is relatively short and defined as comprising a first length l_{low} . In this arrangement, therefore, the angular displacement of lever arm 14 is relatively large, and a strain is induced on grating 20 such that grating 20 exhibits a length F_1 . This arrangement is to be compared with the embodiment of FIG. 2, which also illustrates compensation device 10, in this case where the temperature has increased and expansion arm 26 has lengthened to exhibit a length l_{high} , as shown. The expansion of arm 26 results in a rotation of lever arm 14 through an angle θ_{high} so as to decrease the strain on fiber grating 20, and shorten grating 20 to exhibit a length L_2 F_2 . For the sake of comparison, FIG. 3 illustrates the position of lever 14 in both the "low temperature" (FIG. 1) and "high temperature" (FIG. 2) positions, as controlled by the expansion/contraction of expansion arm 26 and resultant movement of lever 14.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 22 of page 7 to read as follows:

--FIG. 4 illustrates an alternative passive temperature-compensated fiber optic grating structure 50. As with the arrangement discussed above, structure 50 comprises a frame 52 formed of a low CTE material. A lever 52 54 is also formed of a low CTE material and is fixed to frame 52 along a floor portion 56. A fixed sidewall 58 of frame 52 is also formed of a low CTE material. As shown, a fiber grating 60 is attached between fixed sidewall 58 and lever 54. --